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## A New Aegid Isopod (Crustacea) collected from a glass sponge\*

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カイロウドウケツ中から発見されたグソクムシ科の一新種

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フィリピンの沖水深400mの海底から採集されたカイロウドウケツ標本にドウケツエビのかわりにグソクムシ科に属している等脚目の一個体が閉じ込められているのを発見した。本種は北米西岸から知られている *Aega symmetrica* Richardson に類似するが、(1) 胸部が長いこと、(2) 腹尾節後端が滑らかであること、(3) 顎脚の形態、(4) 第二三胸肢長節内縁に突起のあること、(5) 第三胸肢座節外縁に突起の無いこと等によって区別される。

### *Aega tumida* sp. nov.

Figs. 1-2

*Material examined* : 1 ♂ (holotype, 41.6mm in body length) from a glass-sponge (Venus'-flower-basket), *Euplectella* sp. (*E. imperialis* ?), 400m in depth, off Philippine. Type specimen is deposited at the Toyama Science Museum (TOYA-Cr-7661).

*Description* : Body elliptical, 3.5 times as long as wide. Color pale yellow. Cephalon semicircular. Eyes mediocre in size and each eye composed of about 1500 ommatidia. All the pereonal somites subequal in length. All the pleonal somites subequal in length. Pleotelson wide and round.

Clypeus (Fig. 1 B) flat with a pair of small incisions. Frontal lamina pentagonal and web-shaped.

Antennule (Fig. 2 A) composed 3 flagellar segments and at least 22 flagellar segments.

Antenna (Fig. 2 B), reaching the posterior margin of 3rd pereonal somite, composed of 5 peduncular segments and 43 flagellar segments.

Mandible (Fig. 1 C); palp 3-segmented; 1st segment rectangular; 2nd segment almost as long as the 1st and bears 13 setae on outer distal margin; 3rd segment about half the length of the 2nd and bears 15 setae on outer margin.

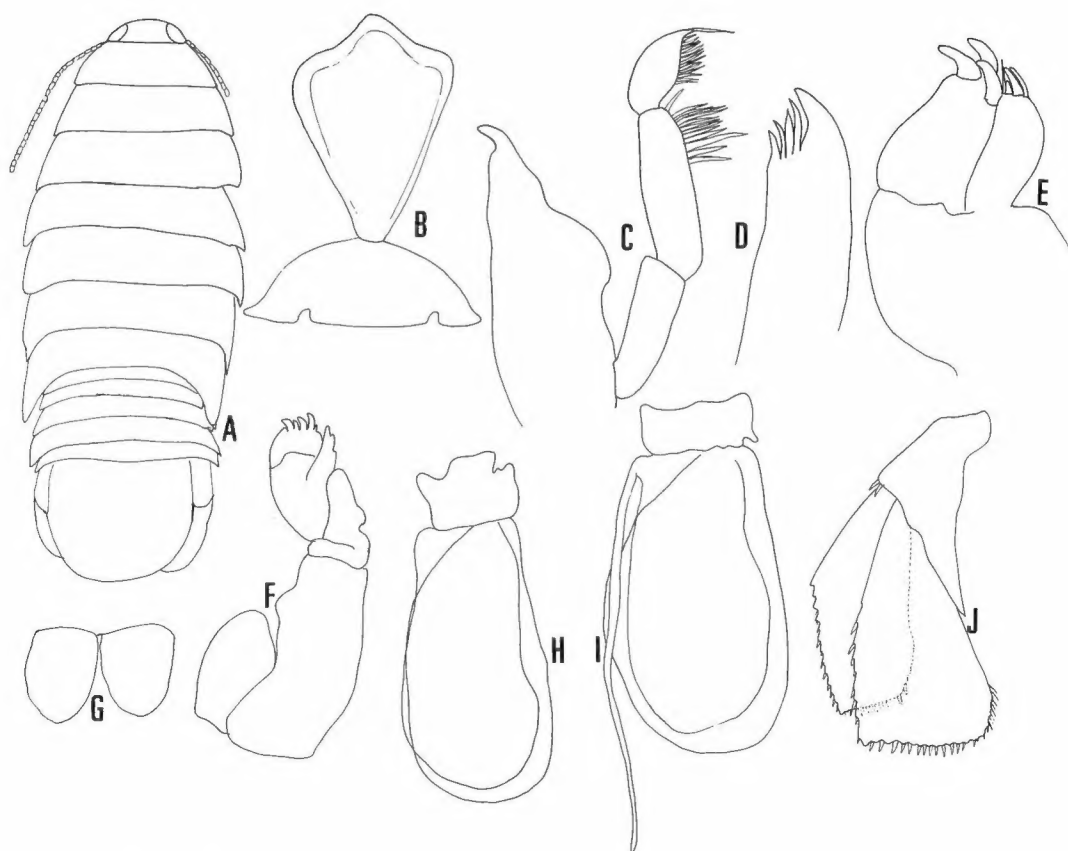
Maxillule (Fig. 1 D); outer lobe with 1 stouter and 4 narrower teeth at the tip.

Maxilla (Fig. 1 E); both lobes with 3 stout spines.

Maxilliped (Fig. F). Palp 3-segmented; 1st segment short, 2nd segment rectangular with a prominent protuberance on inner distal corner; terminal segment semicircular with 5 spines

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\*Contributions from the Toyama Science Museum, No. 75



**Fig. 1** *Aega tumida* sp. nov.

A. Dorsal view; B. Frontal lamina and clypeus; C. Mandible; D. Outer lobe of maxillule; E. Maxilla; F. Maxilliped; G. Penes; H. Pleopod 1; I. Pleopod 2; J. Uropod (All : holotype male).

at the tip.

Pereopods 1~3 (Fig. 2 C-D); basis oblong; ischium elongated triangular; merus square; carpus short with a tubercle on inner distal corner; propodus pretty short with a small tubercle on inner margin; dactylus rather long.

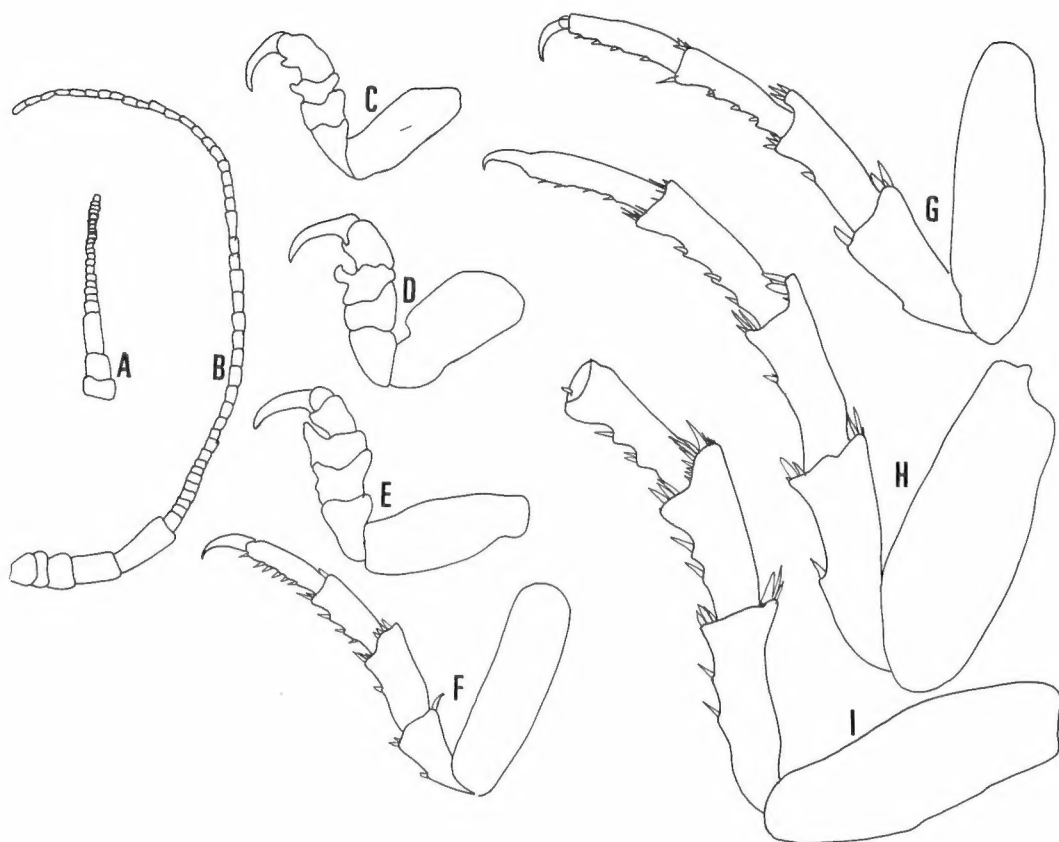
Pereopod 4 (Fig. 2 F); basis oblong; ischium triangular; merus rectangular; carpus rectangular; propodus oblong with 6 spines on inner margin.

Pereopods 5~7 (Fig. 2 G-H) similar to pereopod 4 in shape, but bigger than that in size. Penes (Fig. 1 G) short and round.

Pleopod 1 (Fig. 1 H) both rami broad-lanceolate.

Pleopod 2 (Fig. 1 I) in male both rami broad-lanceolate, stylus very long, one-third longer than endopod.

Uropod (Fig. 1 J); basis elongated and triangular; exopod rhomboid with 11 spines



**Fig. 2** *Aega tumida* sp. nov.

A. Antennule ; B. Antenna ; C-I. Pereopods 1-7. (All : Holotype male).

around the margin ; endopod rhomboid and longer than endopod, with 30 spines around the margin.

*Remarks* : The present new species is most closely allied to *Aega symmetrica* Richardson which is distributed in east side of the northern Pacific Ocean ; mid-California to Alaska. But the former is separated from the latter in the following features : (1) longer pereonites, (2) smooth pleotelson, (3) shape of maxilliped, (4) lack of process on outer distal corner of ischium and merus of pereopod 3 and (5) presence of process on inner part of merus of pereopods 2~3.

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